

of the whig party and the present administration. We should boldly declare the principles upon which we stand. The true democracy should every where be in opposition to any scheme creating a Bank; in opposition to the tariff policy of the whigs, which looks to exorbitant taxes upon imports; in opposition to a repeal of the present excellent Treasury system; in opposition to unnecessary expenditures of the public money; in opposition to the present mode of appointments to office in all cases in which it is practicable to provide for elections by the people; in opposition to any charge by the general government, to actual settlers, for small quantities of land above the expense of survey and transfer; in opposition to the anti-American policy of our opponents and to all legislation similar to the "Walker amendment"; and in opposition to

"THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY IN TERRITORY NOW PREVENTED."

We owe it to ourselves to give no countenance to slavery propaganda, and unless the people of California and New Mexico shall form State governments prohibiting slavery, the democracy of Maine will consider it the imperative duty of Congress to extend over those territories the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. It is very evident that there are those within the limits of the United States, who will be satisfied with nothing short of the actual introduction of slavery into our free territories, or a dissolution of the Union. If any one is inclined to doubt this assertion, we would cite him to the declaration of Mr. Bulser, the person recently nominated as the Taylor candidate for Governor in the State of Alabama. We might present abundance of evidence showing a determination to establish slavery in the territories by force; but let a single extract from the late letter of Mr. Bulser suffice. He says:

"I am against the Wilmot proviso, and view such legislation as unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust. I believe that if it is never adopted by Congress, that under the existing law, no slaveholder can take with him his slave to New Mexico or California. I go for dividing these territorial acquisitions, and if this division cannot be peaceably effected, I will be found with that party at the south, number whom it may, who are for maintaining our claim to a portion of this inheritance at all hazards."

Thus it will seem, that those who appropriated the whole of Texas for slaveholding purposes, are for introducing slavery into California and New Mexico at all hazards. Such men will find no sympathy in such purposes with the democracy of Maine. Their demands are altogether too unreasonable, and if submitted to, it will finally be regarded as the longest and most oppressive admission of California and New Mexico into the Union, provided the people of those territories establish free States. The propagation of slavery into a portion at least of this territory, is according to Mr. Bulser and others, to be maintained "at all hazards." But these pretensions have finally reached something like disgust in the minds of patriotic men in all sections of the Union. Every sensible person must see how impossible it is, to draw the people of the north into the odious work of an unlimited propagation of slavery. It is encouraging to know also that in the south, the spirit of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason and Pinckney will exist; and that there are eminent southern men whose feelings revolt at the present just for the "diffusion of slavery." But a few weeks ago, that distinguished and honest advocate of American democracy, THOMAS H. BEXTER, boldly declared to the people of Missouri, his opposition to slavery and its extension. He said, "as to the Wilmot proviso, I consider it Jeffersonian, constitutional, and if it passed, Congress to be obeyed as other laws."

"My personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places where it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should be opposed to its coming in; there was none in the United States; should oppose its coming in; to the United States; as there is none in New Mexico or in California, I am against sending it to those territories."

A great majority of the people of the United States we are confident will stand by this doctrine. In the attempt to extend the right of slavery over the free lands of the nation, the sturdy Republicans of Maine, in common with the patriots of the whole Union, will demand a halt. In this they ask nothing sectional. They only ask what they believe to be fair and right and just to all sections. They desire none other, than a national administration of the government.

They will stand by the Union, and by their political friends in the South in all democratic measures and adhere strictly to the constitutional obligations, but they will not surrender what rightfully belongs to the free laborers of the whole country. In their opinion, those who are intrusted with the business of legislation, should not be unfaithful to the welfare of the poor and down-trodden. They should be protected, as far as possible, against the oppressions of the gigantic monopolies of the day. Nearly every branch of industry is concentrating in the hands of capitalists.

The carrying trade will eventually be monopolized by railroads and steamboats. Men and property are, by the aid of these railroads and steamboats, going into the hands of men of wealth in the cities. The manufacture of all articles is fast being surrendered to the control of great establishments. The labor of man is in a great degree being dispensed with in these branches of industry and business, and his necessities are becoming greater for cheap and free lands. No one can be insensible to the revolution that is rapidly going on in relation to the demand for labor. We ask, then, where is the place of refuge for those whose services are constantly giving way to the substitution of steam and water power? It is upon the area of our public domain. In view of these facts, is it too much to ask of patriotic statesmen, in all sections, that this domain shall be preserved free, that it may be capable of the almost production; and that our free laborers may be spared the degradation of becoming the yoke-fellows of slaves? Shall we leave a question of such magnitude, even in doubt; or shall we insist upon protecting the landless children of the nation by the certainty of a positive enactment? Some will answer, "yes," and others, "no." The latter, we may differ; but the great body of the democracy of Maine will respond, in one voice, in favor of preserving freedom in our territories, by peremptory provisions of law. Indeed, we believe the enactment of a positive law is indispensable to the preservation of free institutions in California and New Mexico. The late Mr. Brewer from the Pacific tells of traffic in human beings. An ex-Governor of Missouri, now at San Francisco, advises his friends to take slaves with them to California, and states that they will command a great price "in cash." One of the late editors of the Republican Journal, of this State, writes from "Camp 20 miles west of Independence, Mo. May 18, 1855," as follows:

"I have seen or many as a dozen teams going along with their families of slaves. So slaves do go to California."

The determination to force the "abolition"

institution" upon the people of our newly acquired territories has already been shown, and the facts heretofore stated, prove that the work is going on. We ask, then, the serious attention of the North to this subject. We ask them to remember that the stealthy march of slavery has hitherto only been arrested by statutory law. In view of recent developments, who can doubt the necessity of such a law to prevent those slave aggressions upon California and New Mexico?

But the pressing need of early governments for these territories, is urged as a reason for leaving the enactment of the ordinance of 1787, and the responsibility of delay in establishing governments has been charged upon those who are in favor of that ordinance. This responsibility, however, rests entirely with the advocates of slavery extension and those who sympathize with them. It will be recollected that the "Oregon bill" passed the House, many years ago by an overwhelming majority, but was defeated year after year by members of the Senate, who desired to strike out the anti-slavery clause.

The journals of Congress will show that the friends of free territory have voted on all occasions to establish free governments for California and New Mexico, at the earliest practicable moment. They will show that the slavery propagandists of the South and "non-intervention" men of the North, united in the Senate, during the late session in suppressing the House bill establishing a government for California. It will further appear by the journals that the House upon the last night of the session sent to the Senate an amendment as a substitute for "Walker's amendment," to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, affirming the existing laws in California, and authorizing the President for a limited period, to execute them, as in the case of Louisiana, under Mr. Jefferson. This proposition was, after a short struggle defeated by Senators opposed to the inhibition of slavery.

In exhibiting to the country our views and principles, it becomes necessary that we should rally around a democrat for the office of governor, whose personal history and opinions are in harmony with them. Such a democrat is

HON. JOHN HUBBARD, OF HALLOWELL.

No more worthy man could be presented for the suffrages of the people. A passing notice of so excellent a candidate, who are sure will not be inappropriate on the present occasion.

Hon. John Hubbard is a native of Readfield, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1816. Soon after graduating, he emigrated to Virginia, where he devoted several years assiduously to professional services. Few men have had a better opportunity to see and feel the evils of slavery. He has been engaged in the most arduous and important business of a large family, he determined after a ten years residence in a slave state, to leave it, and to settle where slavery did not exist. He had acquired a good practice in Virginia, and having a family of his own, and aged parents dependent upon him for support, he necessarily made a large sacrifice in his determination to make for the good of his children, and in consequence of his repugnance to the "peculiar institution." He preferred that his sons and daughters should understand the necessity of self-reliance and self-exertion and not be reared in the laps of slaves. He accordingly re-established himself in Maine, where he has obtained a good professional reputation of the highest character. This he has accomplished by his own exertions, having commenced life without property or influential friends to assist him. He has never been much in public life, the duties of his profession having precluded him from taking an active part in governmental affairs. He was, however, a member of the Senate of Maine, in 1848 and 1849, and was always frank, honest and unbiassed in his sentiments. He was not always inclined to speak, but when he made an effort at extemporaneous discussion, was strong, powerful and convincing. He was then regarded as one of the soundest and most intelligent political men in the State. Six years of active life, and the duties of his profession have rendered him less able. It is really refreshing to present the name of a man so able, honest, and disinterested.

During his service in the senate, and while the last congressional apportionment was under consideration an effort was made to govern Maine by the state so as to include Hallowell and Augusta in a democratic district. This was a strong temptation to many persons; but John Hubbard was not to be moved by it. His residence being in Hallowell, a bright prospect, it is true, of congressional honors was held out to him. But he promptly opposed the whole scheme, and it was defeated. Indeed, we can maintain through life the character of a singularly honest and magnanimous man. Moreover, he is fresh from the ranks of the people and can scarcely be said to have held office at all. He consequently has no entangling alliances with cliques or cabals, but stands before the people an independent free democrat. His sympathies with the free man, sincere and heartfelt, and we are happy to state that he is decidedly in favor of extending our great empire west of Texas, from the last use of human slavery, and of securing for millions of freemen a "homestead" where the sweat of their laborers should not be trodden under foot by the oppressor. Such is the man presented to the people of Maine for their suffrages, and that he will be freely and heartily elected can be no doubt. We will add that his election will insure an able, honest, impartial and successful administration of the government of Maine.

The whig party of the state will undoubtedly present a candidate in opposition to him who will be a self-advocate for anti-slavery principles. He will be with us at the same time, necessarily level himself under a greater obligation to give aid and comfort to a president and cabinet, hostile to the inhibition of slavery in our territories. A Government with such associations, would either fail to exert any moral influence in favor of freedom in the territories. The anti-slavery propaganda, we are sure, of one who is bound to do the bidding of the present cabinet at Washington, will be taken of their true value. The people have become justly jealous of those who make such professions, and at the same time cling to the great central power at the capital and far from the people, even to a sacrifice of principle. In the present temper of the times it will be very difficult for such men to obtain popular support. Recent movements in Vermont, in Connecticut, and in other states, are examples of the truth of those remarks; and in September, we venture to predict that the democracy of Maine will speak in a voice not to be mistaken, and that John Hubbard will be proclaimed Chief Magistrate of the state by a majority of thousands.

JOHN HUBBARD,
MOSES SHERRURNE,
DANIEL C. FLEMING,
ALPHRED A. HANSCOM.

June 20th, 1855.

The Bangor Whig says that the Lead Mine recently discovered at Bangor, Me. is found to extend a mile and a half, and the specimens obtained have proved very rich. The quantity is said to be large, and immediate measures will be taken to work the mine systematically, and it is believed a large profit will be realized.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 31, 1855.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations comprising Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and under four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates each.

Per order of the County Committee.

June 19, 1855.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN HUBBARD,

OF HALLOWELL.

A Federal System of Policy developing itself.

Those democrats, if there are any such, who have flattered themselves with the belief that the old issues between the democrats and the federal parties are settled, and have thus become obsolete, will in the end find themselves greatly mistaken. The issues between democracy and federalism can never be settled, nor become obsolete. They are as ever living and eternal as truth itself. They may change in form and outward expression, but they ever live, and can never die while man exists, with mental and moral constitutions such as he now possesses.

Democracy and federalism represent two antagonistic systems of political philosophy—systems which, under one form or another, have existed and divided the opinions of men from the first organizations of civil society to the present time. The one represents the party of the many, and the other of the few. The former sympathizes with the masses of the human family, has constantly favored that system of government, and advocated those social reforms which are calculated to the individual the greatest amount of liberty and the largest exemption of restraint consistent with the rights of others and the well-being of organized society. It has ever opposed all systems and all laws which favored one individual or class at the expense of others. In other words, it has contended for justice between man and man, regarding government as the mere agent of protection to the body politic and to the individual citizen. It therefore opposes all monopolies, and all legislation which favors the few at the expense of the many, and embraces the one class of men to exact from other men and other classes the proceeds of their ingenuity, skill, and toil, without their consent and without a just equivalent in return.

While, on the other hand, federalism, or centralism, as it is now called in this country, represents a political system directly the reverse of that of democracy. It has for its foundation the same general principle which in other ages of the world has been the support and apologist of despotism, and justified the odious doctrine of the Divine right of Kings. As truth and justice have forced their way in the world, and the power of the people has been more sensibly felt, some of the more odious doctrines of this system have given way, and others less objectionable, but springing from the same common origin, have been substituted in their places. Despotism has, to a great extent, in the civilized portions of the globe, given way to modified systems of monarchy or aristocracy. In some of the countries of modern Europe the system of *conservatism*, which is advocated by many of the leading whig papers of this country, has, so far as it is a reform from the power of royal prerogative, which is a better form for the expression of the democratic principle, as to content itself with contending merely for the preservation of the privileges of the nobility, and the other classes that are favored by corrupt and dishonest governments. In this country it is exemplified in the form of corporations, monopolies, banks, tariffs, and all the thousand expedients invented by the speculating classes as means to enable them to prey upon the products of honest and almost helpless labor.

The issues, therefore, between two such antagonistic and radically differing systems of public policy, can never be settled, or become obsolete. They are like the two principles of good and evil, ever existing, and in eternal conflict with each other. Federalism, which is but another expression of those dangerous passions of the human heart, love of power and love of gain, may for a time be defeated in its aims and purposes. But it never dies. It changes its name, and adopts new modes of attack—its great purpose being the possession of power, that it may indulge in the love of domination, its love of gain, and its insatiable aspirations for the pomp and splendor which power and wealth bestow. To suppose that the battle which freedom has to wage with such an enemy is ever to end is as great an absurdity as to suppose that the mental and moral constitution of the human race has been radically changed. Therefore, the issues between federalism and democracy are never settled, and can never become obsolete, and that they are not, is now apparent from the movements of the federal party in various sections of the Union, and the daily developments of the federal press. Not even are the identical measures which have for many years formed the issues between the two parties in this country, regarded as settled by the organs and leaders of federalism.

They are now engaged in a concerted effort in various portions of the Union, to revive and renege these old issues. Having in vain called upon the present imbecile administration, which they have installed in power, for a system

of administrative policy, and despairing of obtaining one, they are now engaged in the attempt to revive the old system. Hence we see the whig candidate in Tennessee advocating the re-establishment of a United States Bank. At the same time a federal State convention in Vermont comes out in favor of a high protective tariff and the establishment of some sort of a fiscal institution which will be a substitute for the old United States Bank, and again flood the country with irredeemable paper money. At the whig Legislative convention, recently held at Augusta, the first great avowed principle is an iteration of faith in that policy which is specially dubbed the "American system." Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, is also attempting to resuscitate a splendid national system of internal improvements, which, if adopted, will create the necessity for a high tariff and excessive taxation. It is but the revival of an old scheme to enable federalism to prey upon the people with their own money. In other directions the independent treasury is attacked: in all directions blows are aimed at the excellent system of policy established by the last administration, and now operating so successfully—all indicating a determined purpose on the part of the leaders of federalism to revive their old, corrupt, and odious system of policy.

These movements are worthy of note. They are pregnant signs of the times, which portend the revival of the odious and corrupt AMERICAN SYSTEM originated by Mr. Clay, and advocated by the leaders of the federal party for the last twenty-five years. It is therefore important that the people should awaken to the dangers that menace them. Surely as the sun is in the heavens at mid-day, the old battle between democracy and federalism is again to be fought under the present administration. Not only is it to be fought upon the old ground of principle, but upon the very measures and issues which have divided the two parties for the last quarter of a century. It is the battle between truth and justice on one side, and fraud and cupidity on the other; between LABOR and CAPITAL; between FREEDOM and DESPOTISM; for we know no difference between the despotism of an autocrat and that of soulless corporations and privileged classes. We are now ready for the contest, and we invoke the people also to prepare for it. We invoke them never to be deceived by the false and delusive pretence that the old issues between the antagonist systems of policy, which have existed as long as man have associated together in social communities, have been settled or become obsolete. The battle for freedom is never ended. It never will be. It demands unceasing effort, and unflinching watchfulness. Men should never weary in this perpetual contest. It is the condition on which Providence vouchsafes the man a greater good—freedom from the taint of despotism and the privileged spoiler. The great apostle of democracy has assured us that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." It is a truth, indeed, and the real patriot will not forget it, and never fail to act up to the great duty which it enjoins.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between the gentlemen composing the Waldo delegation in the legislature and the members of the democrats for Governor, has been handed to us for publication. The brevity and square dealing of the reply are characteristic of the author. The democracy of this State cannot fail to be pleased with its tone; and we commend its sentiments to all honest men who claim to belong to the "free democracy."—Augusta Age.

Augusta, July 16, 1855.

HON. JOHN HUBBARD:

Sir—The undersigned, the delegation from the county of Waldo, would respectfully request a statement of your views in relation to the extension of slavery into territories of the United States which are now free. Your position as a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, is a sufficient apology for what might otherwise appear to be an officious interference with the opinions of others.

Very respectfully,

Your friends and servants,

ADAMS TREAT, R. SIMONSON,
THOMAS M. MORROW, GEORGE N. WHITE,
WILLIAM MERRIAM, NATHAN WORTHINGTON,
ARTHUR TREAT, DANIEL WESTWORTH,
JESSE SMITH, JOSEPH BACHELER,
JOHN HUBBARD, DAVID SMITH.

HALLOWELL, July 17, 1855.

Gentlemen—Yours of the 16th, requesting a statement of my views in relation to the extension of slavery into territories of the United States now free, is before me. The question in all its practical bearings, as a subject of deliberative and solemn legislation, is an extensive one. I can only give, here, a brief statement of the principles which would guide my action upon it.

1st. I believe Congress to have entire constitutional jurisdiction over the whole subject of slavery in the territories of the United States.

2d. I am opposed to slavery in all its bearings, moral, social, and political, and especially am I opposed to its extension.

3d. I would adopt all constitutional and equitable means to prevent the extension of slavery into territories now free.

Hoping gentlemen, that this brief exposure will meet your views, I am with sentiments of respect and regard,

Yours,

JOHN HUBBARD.

Meers, Adams Treat, Thos. M. Morrow, Wm. Merriam, Arthur Treat, Jesse Smith, Nathan Worthington, Dan. Westworth, Joseph Bachelor, Dan. Smith.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last with news one week later from all parts of Europe.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings in Parliament are devoid of general interest. D'Israeli's promised movement in the House of Commons designed to test the sense of members in regard to the present free trade policy of the British Government, has been negatived by a vote of 296 over 153.

THE CHOLERA it steadily on the increase in London. Last week, there were 152 deaths, and in Liverpool, 201. The disease has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infect the entire southern coast.

THE GROWING ENMITY throughout England and Ireland are represented as given good promise of an unusually abundant and early harvest. The potato disease has appeared, but in a very limited number of places in Ireland, and at present gives no alarm, whilst the weather both in England and Ireland, is all that could be desired.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of intense suffering and misery that prevail in many parts of that ill-fated country, particularly the southwestern districts. All the workhouses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear to be actually without the means to keep life and soul together, and until the crops are available, which fortunately, will, from present appearances, be very early, the distress will be severe almost beyond example.

On Monday, Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Manning and Odolmohe, were embarked on board the war schooner Swift, which immediately sailed for Van Diemen's Land.

FRANCE.—The election to fill 35 vacancies are going forward quietly, and the results as far as ascertained are in favor of the moderate candidates. In Paris the ministerial candidates were all returned. In the provinces Lamarine and a few socialists have secured the election.

M. Drouyer Delpins has been despatched as ambassador extraordinary to the Court of St. James with meagre apparent haste, with the object, as is conjectured, to neutralize Lord Palmerston's decided or apprehended intervention in favor of the Romans. In regard to this subject, the London Sun of Friday says—"The Marquis of Normandy has presented a note to the French government from Lord Palmerston demanding explicit explanation as to the intention of France with regard to Rome; how long it is intended that the French army shall occupy the Roman territory, and whether it is really intended to support the Pope."

The difficulties which continue to beset the French Government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasioned the funds greatly to fluctuate at each turn of fortune. The Monitor contains a despatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate and vivid description of the final assault made on the 29th June. The Romans fought most desperately, leaving 100 dead, with a hundred and twenty-five prisoners in the hands of the French, including 91 officers of all ranks, none of whom are described as foreigners. The French admitted only 3 killed and 15 wounded.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out. He has until recently been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium, in company with Martin Bernard, Etienne Arago, and Sargent Boyhot.

The present accounts of the Cholera are favorable. The deaths in Paris and the suburbs since the breaking out of the disease in January last, it said to be more than 29,000.

ITALY, ROME.—The Assembly, in its last sitting, unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol as the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The Constitution is by a vote of Assembly to be engraved on marble and placed in the Capitol.

The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome did not take place till 7 o'clock of the evening of the 31st. A proclamation from the National Assembly announced the arrival of the French and recommended abstinence from all vengeance as useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens. Gen. Oudinot and his staff were disgusted because the National Guards as the corps d'garde did not rise at his passage and pay him the military salute due to his rank, and the barricade was to be pulled down by the French soldiers themselves in the absolute death of Roman laborers. Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men; he was loudly applauded as he passed through the city. His intention was, it is said, to invade the Kingdom of Naples. The first division of the French expeditionary army set out in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Commerce of Genoa, of the 7th, states that the Government, composed of three individuals, one Roman and two French, had been established at Rome. By the latest accounts the Roman Municipality had proclaimed that no convention had been made with the French. The pontifical arms had been put up, but the tri-colors remain. The regular Roman troops will be stationed at Luzzi, and Tetracina at present they are in barracks at Rome.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA. The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy and courage. Advices from Vienna to the 7th inst. have been received.

The statements about a victory won by the Ban Jellachich at St. Thomas, proved to be altogether unfounded. The Austrian garrison at Arab had been compelled to surrender that fortress.

A letter from Vienna to the Independent of Brussels states that the Hungarians had taken Brzezilina, and that the Diet was to be open on the 31st. Intelligence has been received by the "Nation"—a Belgian Journal—to the following effect: "On the 1st and 2nd July, Dimbinski with his corps d'armee, and all the army of operations now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting, altogether, to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army consisting of 110,000, commanded by Paskiewitch, in the defiles between Makoloz and Eylau. The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps commanded by the Prince in person into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not received any details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been so complete that the same Hungarian reserve of veterans to the number of 40,000 men, marched the next day, by way of Waarten, for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Goergen, who from the 4th of July has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies. Dimbinski with 55,000 men was in pursuit of the remains of the army of Paskiewitch, and it is probable that immediately after the news of Dimbinski's victory becomes known, the warlike population of the defiles in which the Russian Prince has imprudently engaged himself, will rise en masse to cut off his retreat through the passes."

Kossuth issued, on the 27th ultimo, at Buda and Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language, to rise in array against the invader. The campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a *crusade*. The proclamation is manifestly intended to work on the religious feelings of the people, and its style is said to be most eloquent and impressive. Kossuth had left Pesth for Szegedin.

New York, July 28, 1 P. M.

The Crescent City, arrived at this port last night. She has 84 passengers, 80 of whom were from California. She brings \$500,000 in gold dust.

There were 20 or 30,000 persons working in the gold mines, one half of whom were foreigners. There were 500 vessels in port at San Francisco. Provisions and goods were abundant and cheap.

San Francisco was healthy. The stories of the abundance of gold were not exaggerated. The steamship Panama left San Francisco on the 20th June, with 100 passengers, \$500,000 in gold dust. She arrived at Panama on the night of the 11th of July, and would leave the 1st of August for San Francisco.

Business at San Francisco was very dull. Dry goods and provisions were selling below their original cost. Lumber was still in good demand, and was selling at \$350 per M. The greatest efforts were making in California to organize a state government for the purpose of demanding assistance from the Union. The Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, who was in San Francisco, was one of the leaders in this movement. His object was to be ready next winter to have that territory admitted at once into the Union as a State, thereby avoiding a vast deal of difficulty on the slavery question.

THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—We had an account yesterday by telegraph, of which the newspapers further particulars to-day, that the Florida Indians had manifested a disposition to engage in another war with the white settlers. The story is, that a party of Indians attacked a settlement in St. Lucie county, on Indian river, killing and wounding two or three persons, burning a dwelling, and plundering and finally driving off all the settlers.

We do not place much reliance upon the statement. There is always a willingness among the Floridians to get up a war with the Indians, and the public are ever sure to be promptly informed of the "crucities of the savages," when the truth often is that the Indians are provoked into acts of violence by the injudicious and perfidy of the whites. The Savannah Republican registers that this Indian outrage may have been the result of a quarrel between Mr. Russell and his Indian neighbors. But five of them were seen, and they all appeared to have aimed at Russell, who was wounded in as many places.

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There were 20 or 30,000 persons working in the gold mines, one half of whom were foreigners. There were 500 vessels in port at San Francisco. Provisions and goods were abundant and cheap.

San Francisco was healthy. The stories of the abundance of gold were not exaggerated. The steamship Panama left San Francisco on the 20th June, with 100 passengers, \$500,000 in gold dust. She arrived at Panama on the night of the 11th of July, and would leave the 1st of August for San Francisco.

Business at San Francisco was very dull. Dry goods and provisions were selling below their original cost. Lumber was still in good demand, and was selling at \$350 per M. The greatest efforts were making in California to organize a state government for the purpose of demanding assistance from the Union.

The Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, who was in San Francisco, was one of the leaders in this movement. His object was to be ready next winter to have that territory admitted at once into the Union as a State, thereby avoiding a vast deal of difficulty on the slavery question.

THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—We had an account yesterday by telegraph, of which the newspapers further particulars to-day, that the Florida Indians had manifested a disposition to engage in another war with the white settlers. The story is, that a party of Indians attacked a settlement in St. Lucie county, on Indian river, killing and wounding two or three persons, burning a dwelling, and plundering and finally driving off all the settlers.

We do not place much reliance upon the statement. There is always a willingness among the Floridians to get up a war with the Indians, and the public are ever sure to be promptly informed of the "crucities of the savages," when the truth often is that the Indians are provoked into acts of violence by the injudicious and perfidy of the whites. The Savannah Republican registers that this Indian outrage may have been the result of a quarrel between Mr. Russell and his Indian neighbors. But five of them were seen, and they all appeared to have aimed at Russell, who was wounded in as many places.

ABDUCTION CASE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The following, from the New Orleans Crescent of the 17th instant, is the first account received by mail of an affair previously noticed by telegraph that has since occasioned much excitement in that city:

Bumgar has been busy for some days past with the details of a transaction which, if true, will bring down on the parties concerned the strong arm of the law. Let those who are implicated in the charge come forward and defend themselves, if innocent; but if the outrage, as detailed to us, has been perpetrated, the authorities should act promptly, and visitate in the utmost of their power, the violated laws of the land. The circumstances are said to be these: Francisco Rey, late a sailor in Havana, having committed the escape of three State prisoners, and thus forfeiting his life to the law, came to this city, bringing with him some \$18,000 of his own funds. The Government sent secret emissaries to snatch him from the protection of our flag, and bear him back to death. The Spanish Consul, resident here, is charged with having assisted in the infamous work. Rey was decoyed from his house, made so drunk that he was unconscious of the design upon his liberty, and then placed on board a schooner commanded by Capt. McConnell, and sent in irons to Havana. We wait to hear from the Spanish Consul relative to this charge, and forbear comment."

Impressions are made on children as on rocks by constant dropping of the little influences. What can one drop do? You scarcely see a fall; and presently it rolls away, or is swayed by the little indentation it has made. Yet it is the constant repetition of this trading agency which furrows, and at length hollows out the very granite.

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